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SPRINGER'S TARIFF POLICY ADOPTED.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE ACCEPTS HIS SCHEME FOR SEPARATE BILLS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Jan. 20.—Mr. Springer and his "piece-meal" policy of tariff revision were triumplantly vindicated to-day in the Ways and Means Committee of the House, the Democratic members of that committee tariff bill, but to attack, by a succession of joint resolutions or otherwise, single features of the Mc-Kinley law. The vote in the committee to abandon the radical Democratic programme of so many previous Congresses, and to deal out "tariff reform" henceforward in homoeopathic doses only, ran, as was to be expected, on the line of the division created by the Speakership fight. The seven new members of the committee, all supporters of Mr. Crisp, voted to repudiate the Wood-Morrison-Mills method of tariff re duction, and to experiment with Mr. Springer's policy The three older members who had seen service on the committee in former Congresses, two of opposed the Springer programme and stood out for a

These who voted to sustain Mr. Springer's proposal of piecemeal tariff legislation were the chairman himself and Messrs. Montgomery, Whiting, Shively Cockran, Stevens and Bryan. In opposition to it were Messrs. McMillin, Turner, of Georgia, and Wilson, of West Virginia. Mr. Turder voted for Crisp, of course, coming from the same State as the Speaker, but in the Democratic party he sympathizes with the other

nade so disastrously in 1888 at the instigation of

No decision was reached as what portion of the Springer's Free Wool bill will probably be put ahead of all other measures. It is understood that Mr. Springer's zeal for tariff revision has grown fainter since he has begun to get some practical knowledge of the many pitfalls which beset the making of tariff and he would no doubt been glad to delay the committee's work as long as possible, but the pressure from the radi-cal tariff-reduction wing of the party, has become so strong recently, and threats of holding a caucus to consider the tariff policy to be adopted by the House best to have his committee make a show, a least, of or rapidly the work of revision will move ahead will between the two factions in the party, and which there is now no longer any attempt, apparently, on either and Means Committee will, of course, act formally with solve them from independent action with Mr. Mills on

that his policy of reporting separate bills had met the approval of the Democratic majority. "There is no indication of any trouble at all," said he, when inwould vote as a unit in the committee. "Everything is perfectly satisfactory now, so far as I know. have carefully considered the situation and have today decided, on motion of Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, members of the committee that we proceed to deal with the tariff by the introduction of separate There has been a free interchange of views by the Democratic members in our conferences, and the best of feeling has prevailed. Our differences were those There was a consensus of opinion that there should be no step backward in our party opposition on the outrageous features of the McKinley law. We most effective and give the greatest assurance of suc cess. The deliberations of the Democratic members have always been characterized by the utmost good the papers that there is to be a Democratic bolt is on the entertained by those best informed on the subject.
Gentlemen may very consistently differ as to policy without it necessarily following that the party policy. then finally adopted by the majority, is to be resisted

be no doubt of harmony of action on the part of the

gentleman had said in committee, but did not hesitate to
give it as his judgment that a general bill was prefer
able to individual or separate bills. He believed that the Democratic position on the tariff now was stronger than ever before. He did not think a less vigorous policy should be adopted against the present McKinley law than was adopted against the former tariff law. whose average rate of duty was 45 per cent. Democrats, the requirements of good legislation were not less against the present law, which imposed an average duty of 60 per cent, and in addition surrendered the right of imposing taxation to the President. But policy the party determined to adopt would receive his

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, said later that the majority of the committee would act in harmony, and

Beard as "furs dressed on the skin, but not made into way of duties, as the skins are imported in great quantities. The importers appealed from the decision of the latter would lose some \$300,000 a year in the bayer of duties, as the skins are imported in great quantities. The importers appealed from the decision of the Collector to the Board of General Appraisers, and the latter reversed the Collector's decision. The United States is represented by Eitha Root, of New York, District-Attorney H. A. Wyman. G. I. Whitehead, of Whitehead de Suydam, of New-York, appeared for the importers. The importers appeared for the flower of the contained a charge that the Collector to the importers. The safet of the Government. This afternoon District-Attorney Allen and a kaif in support of the contention of the Government. This afternoon District-Attorney Allen and a kaif in support of the contention of the Government. This afternoon District-Attorney Allen and a kaif in support of the contention of the Government. This afternoon District-Attorney allen and a kaif in support of the contention of the Government. This afternoon District-Attorney for the importers. The collector was in "collission" with the importers. The latter was in "collission" with the importers was in "collission" with the importers. The latter was in "collission" with the importers. The latter with the signature on bills amount in the market of the data. The execution of other forces are already to the force of the Government was in "collission" with the latter with the signature on bills during the candidate with the sincting to be due to worse than mondary to date for the market of the data. The said of th duty free as skins not dressed in any manner. The sion. Much speechmaking ensued, but no resolutions required only seventy minutes to find Schneider guilty skins are used in the manufacture of bats, and should were passed.

accord," which perhaps would better express his meaning. The brief was looked up, and as it was bound to contain the sentence objected to by Mr. Allen Judge Colt ordered it stricken out. It is understood that no more objections will be made to its filing.

ointed Philip II. Fowler receiver for the Washington 600, and the creditors attempted to run the mill, which employed when in full operation more than 500 persons. ts, under the hammer, would probably be about 00. Bad management is said to be the cause at of the stockholders. The plant and mill are ompany of Philadelphia \$500,005. The creditors in nde the David S. Brown estate for about \$150,000.

HOMEOPATHIC DOSES ONLY. SCHOOL QUESTION IN GERMANY

New-York

SECTARIAN EDUCATION BILL DEBATED

GHANCELLOR VON CAPRIVI MAKES A POWER-FUL SPEECH IN FAVOR OF IT-THE GOV-

ERNMENT AND THE JESUITS. Berlin, Jan. 29.-The Sectarian Education bill measure are expected. Though the bill is, of course So opposed was Herr Maquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, to the adoption of the bill without what he insisted were vital modifications, that he offered his resignation to the Emperor-King. The latter, now ever, prevailed upon Herr Miquel to remain in office until the bill had been debated by committee.

The National, Liberal and Freislanige parties are bitterly opposed to the bill, which recognizes only Moravians, Quakers, Greeks, Anglicans, Hebrews and Old Lutherans as duly qualified religious bodies, which tion is given to Methodists, Old Catholics, Unitarians Deists and Free Thinkers. The bill is a pet scheme of the Emperor, but it is certain to meet with deter

Chancellor von Caprivi to-day made a powerful speech in favor of the bill, and took occasion to denounce the attitude of the National Liberals on the question. In the course of his speech he said that, if the members of that party continued in their opposition to the measure, the Government would give further proofs of its ability to swim against the stream. The Chancellor added that it was not the Liberals, but the National Liberals, who had begin the conflict, by protests in which they adverted to the contention that the bill would bring the schools under the influence of the Jesuits. The Chancellor declared, in answer to this contention, that the Government would steadfastly oppose the readmission of the Jesuits into Germany. The present campaign of the Government, he added, was directed against athelsm. directed against atheism.

Chancellor von Caprivi concluded his speech by warning the opponents of the bill not to start an agitation in the country, as such a course would be doubly dangerous in the present difficult times. As soon as the Chancellor had finished his address he left the House, followed by all the Prussian Ministers.

as of the French and Italian, Chambers; and this just hubbling and Loan A sociation of Brooklyn, N. Y. Ashat the moment when, through the death of Father forth embezzled funds of that association, and fled to Anderledy, the celebrated religious order is without a head. The adversaries of the Sectarian Education bill delivery to the American officials was ordered. Justice ing the measure because they few, as the cable dis-patch says, that it "would bring the schools under the influence of the Jesuits." Chancelor Van Caprivi has the readmission of the Jesuits into Germany. members of that order were expelled also from France; the prisoner must be discharged. If it were only a nevertheless it appears that they conduct there, under assumed names, some of the most noted private schools, larceny or embezziement at any time, added the Justice,

Miguel, the Eurgmeister of Frankfort and the Financial Minister of the Empire, it is easily explained by the origin of that official. His ancestors were French Huguenots, who lived in the city of Cahors, and who were expelled from France with thousands of their co- to yield. religionists, by order of Louis XIV, who was at that time under the influence of Madame de Maintenon, suptime under the influence of Madame de Maintenon, sup-ported by Father La Chaise and the Jesuits. The Prussian Deputies understand the political motives already mentioned here, which impel the Emperor to conciliate his subjects, especially those of Poland, by formally abandouing the Kufturkampf started by Bis-marck, but, like Herr Miguel, they are not disposed to vote the Sectorian Education bill before adding to it-some safegnards against any possible re-establishment of ultramontane inductors.

TOPICS IN THE ENGLISH CAPITAL PARLIAMENT LIKELY TO BE DISSOLVED IN MAY

-LABOR CONFERENCE-WERSTER'S SUICIDE. Copyright; 1892; By The New York Associated Press. don, Jan. 29.-If no change occurs in the political situation, serious enough to cause the Ministers to reconsider their decision, Parliament will be dissolved in May. A majority of the Cabinet agreed at the meeting occurred under the shadow of the re-A report of the Central Con of early and delayed dissolution, was before the Mindissolution can hardly be effected before Whitsuntide.

laborers, Mr. Chaplin's agents collected at Ely a body of 210 pseudo-delegates, composed of local election manway tickets and free quarters at the hotels. A smok-ing concert last night, with free beer, opened the conference. After the singing of some comie-the Academy of Sciences, a museum, an astronomical on trial to-day in the United States Circuit Court, be- songs. Sir Edward Birkbeck, M. P., talked on the need observatory, barracks and the Cathedral of St. Peter of parish councils, laborers' allotments and old age pensions, and promised legislation to compensate farmers for pigs killed on account of swine fever. To-day Mr. Chaplin, although in a more serious vein. HUSBAND AND WIFE SENTENCED TO DEATH. spoke similarly, and invited the delegates to state their views for submission to the Cabinet, with the view of trial was ended to-day. The defence closed this mornministerial promoton of bills during the coming and ing and the case was given to the jury. The juror

Ottawa, Jan. 20.-The public accounts of Carada for the last fiscal year have been issued. They show that the revenue on account of the consolidated fund was \$38,579,310, and the expenditures \$36,343,507, showlog a surplus of \$2,235,743. The total debt of Canada and the net debt is \$237,809,030, an increase during the year of \$275,818.

Toronto, Jan. 29.—Three bye-elections, to fill vacan-iles in the House of Commons, took place vesterday. In Kingston, Sir John A. Macdonald's old constituency, In Kingston, Sir John A. Macdonald's old constituency, Mr. Metcalfe, Conservative, was returned by 96 majority; in Lincoln, Mr. Gibson, Liberal, was elected by 224 majority, and in Haiton Mr. Henderson, Conservative, was returned by about 450 majority. Mestr. Gibson and Henderson had been unscated for corrupt practices by account, and the majorities of both bore been larged. by agents, and the majorities of both have been largely

Commenting on the elections, "The Empire" (Goverament organ) says: "The result of three bye-elections in Ontario yesterday forms a telling and substantial proof that the Conservative party in the Province is strong and united." "The Glebe" (Opposition) says: likely to die at any mement.

in the whole, while there is no cause for frantic diadion, the result of the three contests is highly shotory to the Liberal party." "The Mail" (Inde-dult) says: "There can be little doubt that the spec revelations are handleapping the Liberals."

THE NEW FRENCH TARIFF LAW IN FORCE. PRESIDENT CARNOT SIGNS THE DECREE-MIN-

ISTER RIBOT'S REPORT. Jan. 20.-A decree putting in o force the new tarif law was signed by President Carnot to-night It is preceded by a report from Foreign Minister Ribot s being made under more favorable conditions than was expected. Enormous quantities of Spanish and

COMMERCIAL TREATIES ADOPTED. Rome, Jan. 20.-The Senate to day adopted the comnercial treaties with Austria and Germany, by a votof 104 to 5. A proposal to reduce the wheat duty was rejected.

MISHAPS TO STEAMERS.

London, Jan. 29.—The German steamer Stubbenhuk, Captain Benour, from Hamburg January 22 for Boston, has arrived at Queenstown with her screw gone. The British steamer John Bright, Captain O'Nell,

from Shields January 8 for New-York, has been towed to Madelra with her propeller gone.

Madrid, Jan. 20.-The continuance of the strike at owners. The gendarmes guarding the mines and from works were openly threatened with death. The mine owners refuse to make concessions, being confident that they will win, but they expect serious conflicts. The local socialist papers are making violent attacks on the bourgeoiste.

Rome, Jan. 29.—The Civil Tribunal of Rome will on Schrugry S bear a case in which Cardinals Rampolla.

St. Peterburg, Jan. 29. The body of Grand Duke Constantine, uncle of the Czar, was to day removed to

Havann, Jan. 19 (special).-There was no game esterday in the chess match, owing to the indispoition of Mr. Tschigorin. In future only three gan

Mayana, Jan. 20.—Professor Vinez, the meteorologist, who has just recovered from an attack of influenza, is

FRENCH WARSHIPS AT ALEXANDRIA. Alexandria, Jan. 20.-Five French warships have

MR. SPURGEON'S CONDITION WORSE. Mentone, Jan. 29.-Mr. spurgeon passed a restles day, his general condition growing worse.

CYRUS W. FIELD MAY DIE AT ANY MOMENT. The condition of Cyrus W. Field was worse yesterday than it has been at any time since his long fillness. Thursday night he was restless and seemed to be suffering much

CONVENTION

INFLUENTIAL DEMOCRATS ISSUE A CALL FOR MASS-MEETING TO PROTEST AGAINST THE MIDWINTER ASSEMBLAGE AT ALBANY.

It became known vesterday that the object of David B. Hill's hurried and claudestine visit to New-York from Albany on Thursday atternoon was for the purpose of putting a stop, if possible, to a movement of independent Democrats of this city against his snap-judgment, midwinter State Convention of February 22, at Albany. Hill had been made aware of the intention of well-known and influential Democrats to organize this popular movement, and he imagined that he could prevent During the three hours he was here or

Wednesday, he set his henchmen to work and sought by the aid of persuasion, promises, threats and bulldozing to swerve or frighten the organ-

izers of the project from their purpose. Senator Gorman's sudden appearance here Thursday evening had the same object. Mr. Hill, Mr. Gorman and Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, it is known, have formed a triumvirate to control the Democratic party and push forward Hill's candidacy. Mr Gorman, as a party to this compact, and as Hill's friend and representative spent yesterday in trying to "pull off" the prominent men of the party who are uniting to protest against being disfranchised by the Hil machine, and to dissuade them from the course which they have marked out.

How entirely these conspirators against and honest representation in the councils of the party failed of success was shown by assembling of well-known Democrats of influence and high standing at the Mucray Hill Hotel last evening. The largest parlor on the R. Grace, E. Ellery Anderson, Everett P. Wheeler, ex-S-cretary Charles S. Fairchild, Charles J. Canda, ex-Treesurer of the United States and mocracy Committee; Colonel Robert G. Monroe of Governor Flower's military staff; ex-Corporation Counsel Henry R. Beekman, Stephen lace Macfarlane, William H. O. Dwyer, H. De were not present, owing, it may be, to the lateness

come to protest against the snap-judgment which the Presidency in favor of a man who was not the choice of the Democratic masses of the peosigned by a number of gentlemen who were not in favor of machine politics dominating the De-

more direct references contained to Mr. Hill. Mr. Anderson explained that the the plain and solid principle of the right of the vention. He suggested that the paper which he

speech. He advocated the elimination of any upon any party leader. "We cannot afford," he said, "to antagonize any element of the party. which would truly represent the people of this who will be sent from the Albany Convention cannot and will not represent us." He advised that

the call be still further changed. Ex-Secretary Fairchild was the next speaker and went over the general ground of protest un-Democratic policy which was being pursued by the men at present in control of the purty machinery. Mr. Faircuild's speech was frequently applauded. He closed by offering a resolution which said that as many Democrats who heretofore have faithfully supported their party do not favor the snap-judgment convention which was to meet in Albany, it was the sense of this meeting that he chairman appoint a committee of three to draft a call for a meeting to be held at Cooper Union early in February. The motion was adopted, and Messrs Fairchild, Scott and Monroe

The call was further discussed. Mr. Beekman

admitting that those present were his friends. Mr. Wheeler eloquently denounced the Hill surpation. He said that an insolent and arrogant few had attempted to dictate to the Demoerats of New-York in advance whom they should prefer as their nominee for President. Sixteen years ago leading Democrats had begun a movement which had been kept before the country, and finally, in 1890, had proved successful. It was unfair that Democrats who through all those years had given no aid and had Mach excitement has been caused here by the find

leveland should be properly characterized in the he head of the present movement. If this were done, his friends would make themselves understood by the country. (Applause.)

Mr. Scott concurred with Mr. Grace's ideas of eliminating references to any individual in the call. Mr. Scott was clearly of the opinion that if the Albany Convention was likely to nominate Cleveland or would be conducted in his interest none of those present would have thought it necessary to leave their homes to protest against

was presented by Mr. Fairchild and adopted was presented by Mr. Fairchild and adopted:

Whereas, The Democratic State Convention fol the election of delegates to the National Convention has been called to meet February 22, next, on only four weeks' notice, although the next National Convention is not to be held until June 21, and

Whereas, The Succome of a convention elected in midwinter, upon so short a call cannot be fairly and truly representative of the Democratic sentiment of the State and would evidently debar the masses of the Democratic voters of the State of New-York from the voter to which they are justive entitled in the selection of Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President and the framing of the party's platform, and.

Whereas, The action of the State Committee is not only un-Democratic, but unprecedented in the history

THIS IS WHAT WORRIED HILL of the party in this State, the undersigned invite their fellow Democrats who sympathize with their views, to meet at —, in this city, on February —, at 8 strong MOVEMENT AGAINST HIS "KODAK" uses to secure the best interests of the Democratic

ires to secure the best interests of the Democratic party.

The date and place of meeting will be filled in hereafter, but it is understood that the mass-meeting shall take place early in February.

Lp to adjournment last evening the following signatures had bee; attached to the call:

Charles S. Fairchild, Stephen A. Walker, F. R. Pondert, Joseph Larocque, Wheeler H. Peckham, F. K. Pendleton, Henry R. Beckman, F. S. Wait, J. W. Grace, George Van N. Baldwin, Robert Grier Monroe, H. de Coppet, Leonard D. Winte, William E. Cartis, Peter B. Olney, Oliver S. Buel, J. A. Beil, H. De Forest Baldwin, Hamilton B. Tompkins, Alfred Elshop Mason, George W. Van Slyck, A. Wheelwright, Charles O. Brewster, Charles F. Beach, Jr., F. O. Boye, Charles J. Candar, Henry Marquand, George Tucker Harrison, E. Ellery Anderson, Clifford A. Hand, C. C. Baldwin, W. R. Grace, George H. Adams, Rignal D. Woodward, Charles W. Fry, Everett P.Wheeler, George W. Dilaway, J. De Ruyter, Francis M. Scott, Edward B. Whitney, Robert S. Minture, Abraham Van Santvoord, William D. Whiting, Cecil Campbell Higgins, Lucien Oudin Calvin Tomkins, William H. O'Dwyer, Samuel Greenbaum, Wallace Macfarlane, C. R. Conger, Lawrence Wells, R. L. Rarrison, William Travers Jerome, Thomas O. Bull, P. C. Anderson

Jerome, Thomas O. Bell, P. C. Anderson.

A motion was adopted for the appointment of a committee of twenty-five by the chairman to make arrangements for the mass meeting and announce the speakers. It is predicted that it will be one of the largest meetings ever held in New-York in the winter. The committee will be selected by Chairman Anderson this morning, and will meet at his office, No. 10 Wall-st., at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

A STAY FOR DR. GRAVES.

HIS LAWYERS OBJECT TO JUDGE RISING'S IN-STRUCTIONS TO THE JURY.

Denver, Col., Jan. 29.-The Supreme Court this

The writ presented by Dr. Graves's lawyers took exceptions to Judge Rising's Instructions to the jury in the lower court, asserting that the judge erred in nstructing the jury that they should bring in a verdict of guilty if they had reasonable basis for thinking that the doctor had sent the poisoned bottle to Mrs. Harnaby; that it was not necessary for every link in estimony of several witnesses, who, the defeace alleged, is no doubt that they will be redeemed.

away with placing the death watch over him, as would have been done next sunday night, iad not the super-sedeas been granted.

BANKS CLOSE THEIR DOORS.

Hot Springs, S. D., Jan. 29 .- The doors of the Fall River County Bank, at Oelrichs, were closed yesterday. The bank had made an assignment to T. H. White, for \$28,000, while the assets, which consist m irely inadequate to cover the liabilities. The de-

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 29.-The deposit bank at Glasgow closed its doors yesterday, after a run. A rumor started in some way that the bank had failed and soon after every depositor in the county was calling for his money. The bank paid out all its available funds, and then suspended payment and made an assignment. Its assets will considerably exceed the liabilities, and every depositor will be paid in full.

St. Louis, Jan. 20 .- A "Republic" dispatch from El Paso, Tex., says: "The recent drop in the price of sliver bullion has a serious effect upon the com mercial relations between Mexico and the United States remains at 90 3-4 cents a drop to 70 cents is in-evitable. A dollar's worth of United States comthe Mexican dollar at 70 cents, and added to this is along her frontier and the recently imposed export tax on ores is most keenly felt on this border and if something is not done to remedy these commercial evils quickly trade relations will be entirely cut off.*

Farmers' Alliance Convention devoted the time movely to the minor matters which had been passed over before. Among them were sundry resolutions of an economic nature, which were passed. The constitution was amended so as to make twenty-five flocal organizations enough to form a State body. This will let in several little States. Whether or not it will change the complexion of the National gates of the thirty-four will go to St. Louis under-tanding of the other delegates is the Alliance is simply an educational institution.

Pittsburg, Jan. 29.-The counsel for the defence the criminal libel suit of Senator Quay against The Post' to-day filed their papers in the motion for a new trial. After objecting to the manner in which the Jury was drawn, the District-Attorney's association with the trial of the case, and several other alleged irregularities, they take a number of exceptions to the charge of Judge Porter, asserting that he erred. Among these they claim that the law does not presume malice, and therefore the burden fendants must be held to the highest degree of good

Pininfield, Conn., Jan. 29.-Louis Monroe, connected objected to particularizing Mr. Cleveland, although with the Norwich and Worcester road, who on Thursday a week ago had planned to clope with a young woman from Putnam but was taken back to Norwich by his wife on that day, disappeared again yesterday, and sheriff Story, of Norwich, was sent to Putnam last night. This morning he arrested both as they were about to board a train for Boston, and brought them to Norwich, where they were locked up. They will have a hearing to morrow.

even fought the principle should now come for-ward to assert their authority and dictate nomina-silver to the ton. There is a great rush to locate by saying that he preferred that both Hill and are swelling that number. There are few houses in the place and 75 cents is the price charged to secure call. He favored placing Mr. Cleveland's name at the head of the present movement. If this were your own blankets." The side-tracks are filled with Pullman sleepers, and there is a daily straggle for berths. Lumber is 22 cents a foot. It is expected that the population of the town will reach 15,000 by May 1.

Boston, Jan. 29.-The Rev. Edward Merrian, re-

American Baptist Missibnary Union, said to-day of the reported massacre of missionaries at the American mission on the Congo River, near Pallabal'a station, that there are a great many discrepancies in the St. Paul de Loanda dispatch. The situation of Pallaballa and other conditions, he said, make the story highly improbable.

SECRETARY FOSTER STARTS FOR WASHINGTON. Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 29.—Secretary and Mrs. Foster left here for Washington on the steamer Violet

Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 20.-Andrew Morjessen, the murderer of Emma Anderson, was hanged in the jail here this forenoon. The drop fell at 10:30 o'clock and the victim of the law was dead in eleven minutes thereafter.

PRICE THREE CENTS. EXCISE BILL INTRODUCED.

WHAT THE LIQUOR DEALERS ASK OF THE

DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE. PROVISIONS IN THE MEASURE FOR SUNDAY

LIQUOR SELLING, FOR "ALL-NIGHT SALOONS," AND FOR THE VIRTUAL RE-THE "POLICE SPY" SECTION.

IFROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNAL Albany, Jan. 29 .- The fraudulently made Democratic Legislature naturally favors "the Continental Sunday"; that is, liberty for the liquor-dealers to sell liquor on Sunday. No other trade desires permission to have the legal right to sell its goods on that day. The bill to permit of the sale of liquor on Sunday was introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Endres, of Buffalo, Democrat; and in the Assembly by Mr. Foley, of New-York, also a Democrat. It need not be said that the liquor-dealers are confident that the Democratic Legislature will pass the measure, and that it will receive Governor Flower's signature. Will Governor Flower sign

it? The occasion will be a test of his sense

of responsibility as Governor. The bill was drawn up by the counsel of the State Ale, Wine and Beer Dealers' Association. This is the society of the 30,000 retail liquordealers of the State, which annually holds a State Convention, and presses its demands upon the attention of Democratic politicians. notorious fact that these liquor-dealers in the last five or six years have raised several hundred thousand dollars, and have added this money to the campaign funds in this State of the Demoeratic party. Annually also the leaders of the Democratic party have put a plank in their party platform, substantially promising that as soon as the Democratic party should come into power, all laws restricting the sale of liquor would be re-Now the liquor-dealers call upon the

The bill is a general act, and touches all the good lack in securing a stay of proceedings. This will do | ing the sale of liquor have been repealed. The following schedule of laws repealed shows the thorough work done in behalf of the liquor-dealers:

pealed. The "Police Spy" bill is incorporated in the measure; it being made a misdemeanor for a police officer to go into a liquor store within the hours during which the sale of liquor is forbidden and ask for a glass of liquor, with the aim of police are thus handcuffed in advance against arresting men who sell liquor at hours not permitted by the law. The license fee of the keeper of an inn tavern or hotel is lowered to \$30 in cities, but may be put at \$250; and in towns the lowest fee is to be \$30, and the highest \$150. The liceuse fees of rumshop keepers are to be the same. The sellers of ale and beer alone in cities are not to pay more than \$150, nor less than \$39.

Here are the provisions in regard to licenses:

the fee shall be, if such premises shall be in a city, not less than \$30, nor more than \$100; and, if such premises shall be in a town, not less than \$30, nor more than \$100.

4. A lie use to the keeper or keepers of a store, permitting sales therein, in unbroken packages only, of strong and splittons liquors, whies, ale or beer, not to be drunk on the licensest premises, which shall be known as a storekeeper's license, and for which the fee shall be. If such premises shall be in a city, not less than \$30, nor more than \$250, and if such premises shall be in a city, not less than \$30, nor more than \$350, nor more than \$350, nor more than \$350.

5. A license to the keeper or keepers of a drugstore, permitting sales therein only upon a physician's written prescription, to be but once used, of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, not to be drunk on the licensed premises, which shall be known as a drugglest's license, and for which the fee shall be \$20. A drugglest shall not be licensed pharmacist.

6. A license to the keeper or keepers of an eating-house, having upon the premises sought to be licensed at the time the licensed is granted the necessary linglements and facilities for cooking, preparing and serving fool for guests, permitting sales therein of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer to be drunk only on the licensed premises, and by such guests only as, at the time of such sales, shall be furnished with seats in such eating-house and with food supplied and sold to them by the keeper thereof, which shall be known as an eating-house license, and for which the fee shall be. If such premises shall be in a lown, not less than \$30, nor more than \$150.

7. An additional license may be granted upon application, when it shall appear that public necessity requires that such license, and for which the fee shall be. If such premises shall be in a town, not less than \$30, nor more than \$150.

8. No license granted by any Board of Excise shall anthorize the sale of strong or spirituous liquors,

It will be perceived that "No. 7" of the list of licenses authorizes boards of excise to grant an additional license authorizing the keeping open of rumshops from 1 a. m. to 5 a. m. These will be "all-night saloons." Section 30 of the new act authorizes the sale of liquor upon steambosts,

This section says:

Licenses by Controller to common carriers. The Controller is hereby anthorized to grant licenses to persons, associations or corporations engaged in the transportation of passengers by cars, steamboots or vessels, within the mints of this State, permitting them to sell strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, to such passengers while in transit, without license by any board of excise. Every license so granted by the Controller shall expire at the end of one year from the date of its issuance. It shall be granted upon such terms, conditions and restrictions as such controller may deem proper, and upon the payment of such sum as he shall fix, not less than 830 for each and every car, boat or vessel in which such sales are to be made. The moneys received by him for licenses shall be gaid into the treasury of the State. Any person or corporation who shall sell or permit to be sold, or offer or expose for sale, any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, upan any car, steamboat or vessel, without having first obtained a license therefor, as herein provided, shall forfeit the sum of \$50 for each offence, to be sued for and recovered in an action in the name of the people, brought by the Attorney General; and the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The sale of liquor from 1 p. m. on Sunday to 1 time in which the ginnills are to be closed, if they have all kinds of licenses, "all-night" as well as day licenses, is on Sunday morning and up till 1 p. m. on that day. There are thus only thirteen hours out of the 168 hours in the week, in which the sale of liquor may not go on in any village or city of the State. Will the rural Democrats like to see the liquor stores in their towns open on Sunday? It is doubtful if they

will.